# Yukon Bureau of Statistics

Labour
**Census 2016**
2016

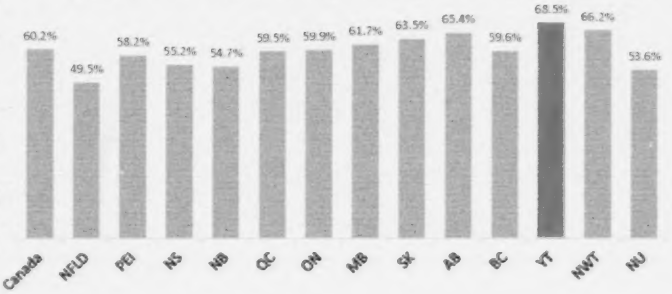
**Highlights**

- The overall employment rate in Yukon, at 68.5%, was the highest of the provinces and territories, and 8.3 percentage points above the national average.
- In 2016, the majority of Yukoners spoke English most often at work. Of the 23,140 people who spoke English most often at work, 170 spoke English in conjunction with another language at work.
- The majority of Yukoners that commuted to work (62.6%) travelled less that 5 km to work. This was well above the national average of 36.5% of commuters travelling under 5 km.

## Labour Force

- According to the 2016 Census, there were 19,790 Yukoners aged 15 and over who were employed and 2,010 who were unemployed, for a total labour force of 21,795.
- The overall employment rate in Yukon, at 68.5%, was the highest of the provinces and territories, and 8.3 percentage points above the national average.
- The majority (79.6%) of Yukon's labour force worked full-time in 2015. This is the fifth-highest rate of full-time workers in the country. Nationally, 76.8% of Canadians aged 15 and over in the labour force worked full-time in 2015.
- Yukoners worked fewer weeks, on average, in 2015 than did workers in most provinces and territories, with an average of 41.1 weeks: workers in New Brunswick (41.0 weeks), Prince Edward Island (39.7 weeks), Newfoundland and Labrador (38.9 weeks) and Nunavut (38.0 weeks) worked fewer weeks on average. Nationally, Canadians worked 42.4 weeks on average in 2015.

**Employment Rate, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2016**




- The youth (aged 15 to 24) participation rate in Yukon was the highest in the country, at 66.9%, while the youth employment rate (53.1%) was the fourth-highest, behind Quebec (54.8%), Alberta (54.4%), and Saskatchewan (54.0%).
- Of Yukon's total senior population (aged 65 or over), 29.2% were in the labour force; this was the second-highest proportion in Canada, behind Nunavut (at 36.9%). Nationally, 15.0% of seniors were in the labour force.

**Notes:** Throughout this publication, figures may not add to totals due to rounding. For more information, please see page 8. Unless otherwise stated, labour figures are for the population aged 15 and over.

## Other Census Information

- 2016 Census Topic: Labour: http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/rt-td/lab-tra-eng.cfm
- Statistics Canada's Census Profile of Yukon, including Whitehorse and other census subdivisions: http://bit.ly/2kcQWuC
- GeoSearch - an interactive tool which helps locate and relate census data to geographic areas: http://bit.ly/2lB2eXd
- Focus on Geography Series, 2016: http://bit.ly/2mdoCWQ

# Labour Force

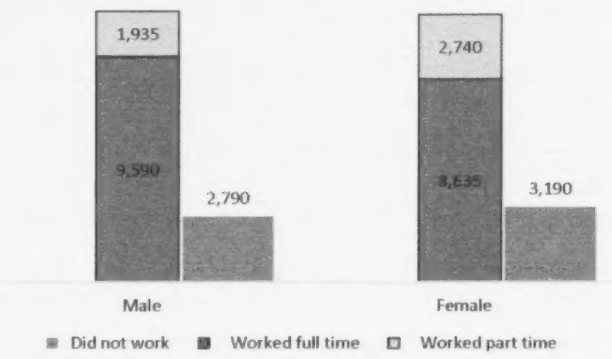
**Labour Force Characteristics, by Census Subdivisions, Yukon, 2016**

| | Total - Population aged 15 years and over | In the labour force | Employed | Unemployed | Not in the labour force | Participation rate | Employment rate | Unemployment rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beaver Creek | 75 | 65 | 55 | 10 | 10 | 86.7 | 73.3 | 15.4 |
| Burwash Landing | 65 | 55 | 50 | 0 | 10 | 84.6 | 76.9 | 0.0 |
| Carcross | 250 | 180 | 130 | 50 | 75 | 72.0 | 52.0 | 27.8 |
| Carmacks | 360 | 220 | 185 | 35 | 145 | 61.1 | 51.4 | 15.9 |
| Dawson | 1,105 | 880 | 785 | 95 | 225 | 79.6 | 71.0 | 10.8 |
| Destruction Bay | 40 | 30 | 25 | 10 | 10 | 75.0 | 62.5 | 33.3 |
| Faro | 290 | 190 | 150 | 40 | 100 | 65.5 | 51.7 | 21.1 |
| Haines Junction | 490 | 335 | 285 | 50 | 155 | 68.4 | 58.2 | 14.9 |
| Ibex Valley | 350 | 280 | 235 | 45 | 70 | 80.0 | 67.1 | 16.1 |
| Macpherson-Grizzly Valley | 1,025 | 760 | 725 | 35 | 260 | 74.1 | 70.7 | 4.6 |
| Marsh Lake | 615 | 420 | 395 | 25 | 190 | 68.3 | 64.2 | 6.0 |
| Mayo | 165 | 125 | 110 | 15 | 45 | 75.8 | 66.7 | 12.0 |
| Mt. Lorne | 395 | 280 | 270 | 10 | 115 | 70.9 | 68.4 | 3.6 |
| Old Crow | 180 | 140 | 115 | 25 | 40 | 77.8 | 63.9 | 17.9 |
| Pelly Crossing | 285 | 215 | 145 | 70 | 70 | 75.4 | 50.9 | 32.6 |
| Ross River | 250 | 170 | 115 | 50 | 85 | 68.0 | 46.0 | 29.4 |
| Tagish | 235 | 135 | 110 | 20 | 100 | 57.4 | 46.8 | 14.8 |
| Teslin | 90 | 75 | 65 | 10 | 15 | 83.3 | 72.2 | 13.3 |
| Teslin Post 13 | 115 | 85 | 55 | 30 | 30 | 73.9 | 47.8 | 35.3 |
| Two Mile and Two and One-Half Mile Village | 145 | 95 | 40 | 55 | 55 | 65.5 | 27.6 | 57.9 |
| Upper Liard | 110 | 60 | 30 | 30 | 50 | 54.5 | 27.3 | 50.0 |
| Watson Lake | 645 | 445 | 375 | 65 | 205 | 69.0 | 58.1 | 14.6 |
| Whitehorse | 20,015 | 15,415 | 14,340 | 1,075 | 4,600 | 77.0 | 71.6 | 7.0 |
| Whitehorse, Unorganized | 240 | 185 | 170 | 15 | 50 | 77.1 | 70.8 | 8.1 |
| Yukon, Unorganized | 1,235 | 900 | 765 | 135 | 330 | 72.9 | 61.9 | 15.0 |
| Yukon | 28,880 | 21,795 | 19,790 | 2,010 | 7,085 | 75.5 | 68.5 | 9.2 |

# Work Activity

- According to the 2016 Census, there were 22,900 people who worked in 2015. Of those who worked, 18,225 or 79.6%, worked full-time in 2015. Of these workers, 10,870 worked for the full year and 7,355 worked for part of the year.
- In 2015, 5,980 people aged 15 years or older in Yukon did not work. Yukon females accounted for 3,190 people or 53.3% of those who did not work.
- Of the total (22,900) Yukon workers, 10,775 or 47.1%, worked for part-year, while the remaining 52.9% worked for the full year in 2015. Yukon had the second-highest rate of part-year workers proportionately in the country, following Newfoundland (48.6%).
- In 2015, more Yukon males (83.2% of male workers) worked full-time than Yukon females (75.9% of female workers).

**Work Activity by Sex, Yukon, 2015**



**Class of Workers by Industry, Yukon, 2016**

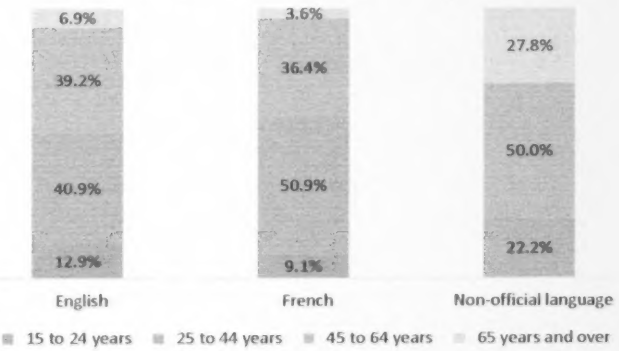
| | | | Percentage of Workers | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Employee | Self-employed | Employee | Self-employed |
| Total - Industry | 18,810 | 2,600 | 87.9% | 12.1% |
| 11 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting | 140 | 105 | 57.1% | 42.9% |
| 21 Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction | 435 | 70 | 86.1% | 13.9% |
| 22 Utilities | 160 | 0 | 100.0% | 0.0% |
| 23 Construction | 1,500 | 555 | 73.0% | 27.0% |
| 31-33 Manufacturing | 275 | 65 | 80.9% | 19.1% |
| 41 Wholesale trade | 295 | 30 | 90.8% | 9.2% |
| 44-45 Retail trade | 1,820 | 155 | 92.2% | 7.8% |
| 48-49 Transportation and warehousing | 975 | 90 | 91.5% | 8.5% |
| 51 Information and cultural industries | 490 | 45 | 91.6% | 8.4% |
| 52 Finance and insurance | 285 | 15 | 95.0% | 5.0% |
| 53 Real estate and rental and leasing | 145 | 55 | 72.5% | 27.5% |
| 54 Professional, scientific and technical services | 825 | 465 | 64.0% | 36.0% |
| 55 Management of companies and enterprises | 10 | 15 | 40.0% | 60.0% |
| 56 Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services | 460 | 100 | 82.1% | 17.9% |
| 61 Educational services | 1,560 | 75 | 95.4% | 4.6% |
| 62 Health care and social assistance | 1,770 | 300 | 85.5% | 14.5% |
| 71 Arts, entertainment and recreation | 430 | 170 | 71.7% | 28.3% |
| 72 Accommodation and food services | 1,400 | 150 | 90.3% | 9.7% |
| 81 Other services (except public administration) | 630 | 135 | 82.4% | 17.6% |
| 91 Public administration | 5,205 | 0 | 100.0% | 0.0% |

- In 2016, employees comprised the majority (87.9%) of the Yukon labour force, with the self-employed (including unpaid family workers) making up the balance (12.1%).
- Employees were more likely to be in the services-producing sector (90.1%) than in the goods-producing sector (75.9%).
- Industries with high percentages of employees included: *Public administration* (100.0%); *Utilities* (100.0%); *Educational services* (95.4%); *Finance and insurance* (95.0%); and *Retail trade* (92.2%).
- The self-employed were primarily in the industries of *Management of companies and enterprises* (60.0%); *Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting* (42.9%); *Professional, scientific and technical services* (36.0%); and *Arts entertainment and recreation* (28.3%).

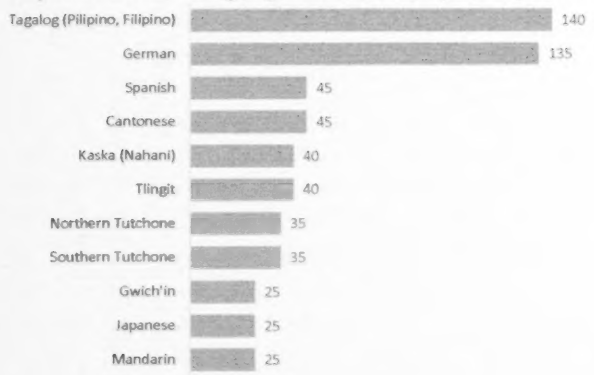
# Language Used at Work

- In 2016, the majority of Yukoners spoke English most often at work. Of the 23,140 people who spoke English most often at work, 170 spoke English in conjunction with another language at work.
- There were 350 workers who did not speak English most often at work; 260 spoke French and 90 workers spoke a non-official language.
- Yukon immigrants were the most likely to speak a non-official language at work, representing 68.4% of all workers who most often used a non-official language at work.
- Yukoners reported a total of 21 different languages used at work. Outside of the official languages the most common languages were Tagalog (140 workers); German (135); and Spanish and Cantonese were tied with 45 workers reported using the language at work.

**Official and Non-Official Language Most Often Used at Work (single language response) by Age Group, Yukon, 2016**




**Top Non-Official Languages Used at Work, Yukon, 2016**

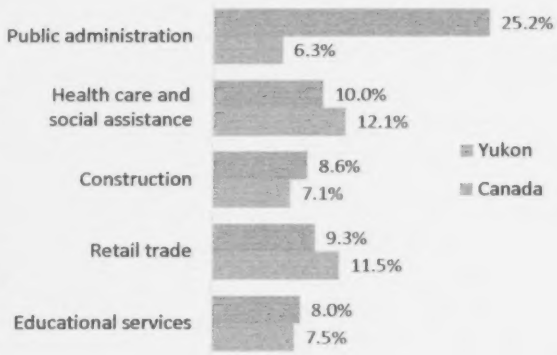



- Using a non-official language at work most often was predominantly reported by Yukoners aged 45-64 years of age. No workers aged 15-24 years reported using a non-official language only at work and 15 workers in this age group reported using English and a non-official language at work.
- The industry that had the most workers most often using French at work was the *Educational services* industry (54.9%) followed by the *Other services (except public administration)* industry (11.8%).
- Workers who most often used a non-official language were in the *Accommodation and food services* industry and the *Educational services* industry (both with 22.2% of all workers reporting a non-official language used most often at work).

# Industries

- In Yukon, of the 19,785 employed labour force participants, 86.0% were in the services-producing sector, while the balance (14.0%) were in the goods-producing sector. Nationally, this compares at 79.7% and 20.3%, respectively.
- Together, the top 3 industries in Yukon made up 43.6% of the employed labour force; they were: *Public administration* (25.2%), *Health care and social assistance* (10.0%); and *Construction* (9.3%).
- Despite the employed labour force in Yukon being fairly evenly distributed across genders (males made up 49.3% of the employed labour force and females 50.7%), males dominated employment in the goods-producing sector with 82.7% of the sector's workforce. By contrast, there were more females (56.1%) than males (43.9%) in the services-producing sector.
- Overall, 61.6% of Yukoners working in the goods-producing sector had jobs in the *Construction* industry. Nationally, there were 34.8% of the goods-producing sector employed in *Construction*.

**Top 5 Industries in Yukon (percent of employed labour force), Canada and Yukon, 2016**




- In the services-producing sector 29.3% of the employed labour force worked in *Public administration* followed by 11.7% in *Health care and social assistance*. Across Canada, 7.9% and 15.1% of the service -producing sector employees were in the respective industries.

**Employed Labour Force, by Industry, by Sex, Yukon, 2016**

| | | | Percentage of Workers | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 11 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting | 165 | 50 | 76.7% | 23.3% |
| 21 Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction | 330 | 50 | 86.8% | 13.2% |
| 22 Utilities | 110 | 50 | 68.8% | 31.3% |
| 23 Construction | 1,485 | 230 | 86.6% | 13.4% |
| 31-33 Manufacturing | 205 | 100 | 67.2% | 32.8% |
| 41 Wholesale trade | 220 | 85 | 72.1% | 27.9% |
| 44-45 Retail trade | 960 | 890 | 51.9% | 48.1% |
| 48-49 Transportation and warehousing | 700 | 275 | 71.8% | 28.2% |
| 51 Information and cultural industries | 295 | 225 | 56.7% | 43.3% |
| 52 Finance and insurance | 90 | 200 | 31.0% | 69.0% |
| 53 Real estate and rental and leasing | 105 | 85 | 55.3% | 44.7% |
| 54 Professional, scientific and technical services | 600 | 615 | 49.4% | 50.6% |
| 55 Management of companies and enterprises | 10 | 15 | 40.0% | 60.0% |
| 56 Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services | 275 | 200 | 57.9% | 42.1% |
| 61 Educational services | 500 | 1,085 | 31.5% | 68.5% |
| 62 Health care and social assistance | 390 | 1,595 | 19.6% | 80.4% |
| 71 Arts, entertainment and recreation | 240 | 270 | 47.1% | 52.9% |
| 72 Accommodation and food services | 540 | 845 | 39.0% | 61.0% |
| 81 Other services (except public administration) | 390 | 345 | 53.1% | 46.9% |
| 91 Public administration | 2,165 | 2,825 | 43.4% | 56.6% |
| **All industry categories** | 9,765 | 10,025 | 49.3% | 50.7% |

- Industries where male employment was higher than female employment were:
  - *Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction* (86.8%);
  - *Construction* (86.6%);
  - *Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting* (76.7%); and
  - *Wholesale trade* (72.1%).
- Compared to men, women had higher representation in the industries of:
  - *Health care and social assistance* (80.4%);
  - *Finance and insurance* (69.0%);
  - *Educational services* (68.5%);
  - *Accommodation and food services* (61.0%).

# Occupations

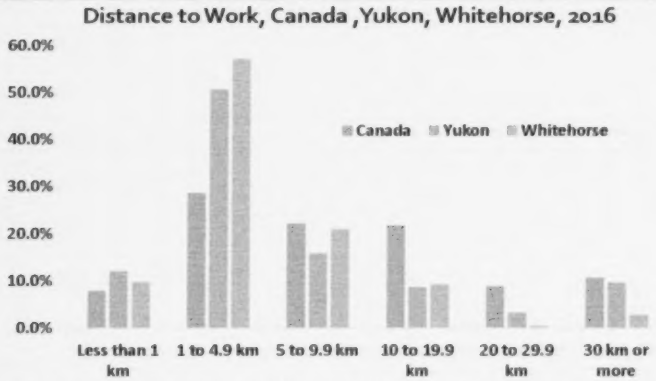
| Occupation | With employment income | Worked full year, full time | Worked full year, full time: Median employment income ($) | Worked full year, full time: Average employment income ($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 00 Senior management occupations | 395 | 285 | $96,252 | $103,516 |
| 01-05 Specialized middle management occupations | 1,010 | 760 | $99,307 | $99,711 |
| 06 Middle management occupations in retail and wholesale trade and customer services | 700 | 445 | $49,760 | $57,157 |
| 07-09 Middle management occupations in trades, transportation, production and utilities | 375 | 215 | $72,737 | $73,305 |
| 11 Professional occupations in business and finance | 510 | 250 | $75,472 | $82,459 |
| 12 Administrative and financial supervisors and administrative occupations | 1,455 | 850 | $64,828 | $66,444 |
| 13 Finance, insurance and related business administrative occupations | 305 | 140 | $68,799 | $67,823 |
| 14 Office support occupations | 1,070 | 445 | $59,857 | $57,871 |
| 15 Distribution, tracking and scheduling co-ordination occupations | 305 | 145 | $55,891 | $55,962 |
| 21 Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences | 610 | 345 | $91,253 | $87,678 |
| 22 Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences | 840 | 490 | $78,430 | $78,771 |
| 30 Professional occupations in nursing | 340 | 150 | $95,343 | $98,012 |
| 31 Professional occupations in health (except nursing) | 295 | 130 | $84,662 | $85,572 |
| 32 Technical occupations in health | 320 | 170 | $77,167 | $71,555 |
| 34 Assisting occupations in support of health services | 315 | 145 | $60,359 | $58,687 |
| 40 Professional occupations in education services | 980 | 490 | $90,996 | $85,189 |
| 41 Professional occupations in law and social, community and government services | 1,290 | 795 | $84,584 | $87,590 |
| 42 Paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community and education services | 785 | 395 | $55,238 | $59,207 |
| 43 Occupations in front-line public protection services | 245 | 170 | $116,656 | $116,739 |
| 44 Care providers and educational, legal and public protection support occupations | 560 | 205 | $50,496 | $55,449 |
| 51 Professional occupations in art and culture | 320 | 135 | $62,692 | $60,768 |
| 52 Technical occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport | 490 | 135 | $55,076 | $58,352 |
| 62 Retail sales supervisors and specialized sales occupations | 150 | 70 | $54,840 | $56,935 |
| 63 Service supervisors and specialized service occupations | 600 | 240 | $43,444 | $44,993 |
| 64 Sales representatives and salespersons - Wholesale and retail trade | 645 | 245 | $44,189 | $47,350 |
| 65 Service representatives and other customer and personal services occupations | 1,005 | 390 | $38,996 | $41,811 |
| 66 Sales support occupations | 570 | 155 | $30,252 | $34,239 |
| 67 Service support and other service occupations, n.e.c. | 1,225 | 355 | $44,361 | $47,670 |
| 72 Industrial, electrical and construction trades | 1,400 | 630 | $63,932 | $68,874 |
| 73 Maintenance and equipment operation trades | 595 | 350 | $71,754 | $70,841 |
| 74 Other installers, repairers and servicers and material handlers | 210 | 90 | $61,367 | $59,295 |
| 75 Transport and heavy equipment operation and related maintenance occupations | 1,150 | 475 | $66,700 | $61,435 |
| 76 Trades helpers, construction labourers and related occupations | 425 | 110 | $54,422 | $57,245 |
| 82 Supervisors and technical occupations in natural resources, agriculture and related production | 145 | 45 | $68,658 | $64,544 |
| 84 Workers in natural resources, agriculture and related production | 175 | 30 | $7,454 | $25,519 |
| 86 Harvesting, landscaping and natural resources labourers | 240 | 55 | $40,397 | $49,474 |
| 92 Processing, manufacturing and utilities supervisors and central control operators | 115 | 50 | $72,548 | $78,693 |
| 94 Processing and manufacturing machine operators and related production workers | 90 | 45 | $32,339 | $34,114 |
| 95 Assemblers in manufacturing | 65 | 20 | x | $65,699 |
| 96 Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities | 90 | 10 | x | x |
| **Total - occupation - National Occupational Classification (NOC) 2016** | **23,940** | **10,660** | **$67,699** | **$70,536** |

- The largest occupational group in Yukon was *Administrative and financial supervisors and administrative occupations*, accounting for 6.1% of Yukoners with employment income in 2015 (1,455 people), however, only 850 people in this occupation worked full-time for the full year.
- *Occupations in front-line public protection services* had the highest median employment income at $116,656, followed by *Specialized middle management occupations* with a median employment income of $99, 307.
- The highest average employment income was for *Occupations in front-line public protection services* at $116,739, the lowest average employment income was for *Workers in natural resources, agriculture and related production* at $25,519.
- For Yukon males, the most commonly reported occupational group was *Industrial, electrical and construction trades* with 1,430, or 10.0% of all males aged 15 years or older. However, this occupational group was far less commonly reported by females (65 people, or 0.4% of all working females).
- Employed females in Yukon in 2015 were most likely to be employed in *Administrative and financial supervisors and administrative occupations* (1,270, or 8.7% of females). However only 1.9% of males were employed in this occupational group.

## Journey to Work - Type of Commute

- According to the 2016 Census, 92.8% of employed Yukoners commuted to work (81.0% to a usual place of work and 11.8% to no fixed workplace address), while 7.2% worked from home.
- Of those with a usual place of work, private vehicles (cars, trucks or vans) were by far the most common mode of transportation, being used by 81.5% of commuters. Of those, 80.3% drove alone and 19.6% carpooled. Yukoners were more likely to carpool compared to those nationally. Of Canadians who drove private vehicles (78.3%), 85.3% drove alone and 14.7% carpooled.
- Across the territory 17.1% of Yukoners (2,730 people) used sustainable transportation to commute to work; 4.2% used public transport (665 people) and 12.9% (2,065 people) walked or biked to work.
- Of the 2,730 people using sustainable transportation to commute to work, 1,825, or 66.8% resided in Whitehorse, while the other 33.2% resided in other communities in Yukon.
- Old Crow has the highest percentage of those who commute to work by walking or biking (65.0% of commuters), followed by Destruction Bay (50.0%) and Dawson (48.4%).

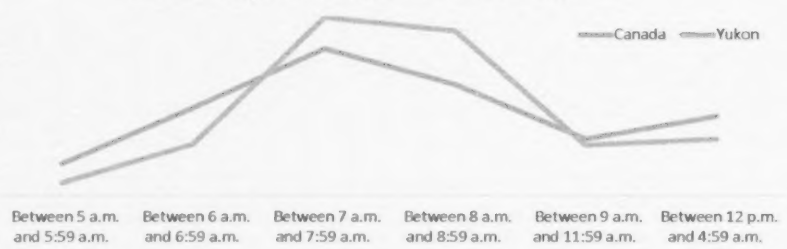
## Journey to Work - Distance to Work




- The majority of Yukoners who commuted to work (62.6%) travelled less that 5 km to work. This was well above the national average of 36.5% of commuters travelling under 5 km.
- The most common commuting distance in Yukon and Whitehorse was 3 to 4.9 km. In Whitehorse 34.6% of commuters travelled this distance to work compared to Yukon's average of 27.0%.
- Nationally, 8.2% of commuters travelled 35 kms or more to work which was 0.5 percentage points lower than the Yukon proportion of 8.7%.
- The census subdivision in Yukon with the highest proportion of travel (35 kms or more to work) was Marsh Lake with 89.4% of those commuting to work; followed by Tagish and Ibex Valley with 60.0% and 44.7% of residents, respectively, travelling 35 kms or more to work.

## Journey to Work - Time

- In Yukon, the most common commuting duration was less than fifteen minutes (8,635 commuters, or 53.9%), nationally only 29.5% of Canadians had a commute time of less than fifteen minutes.
- Longer commutes (60 minutes and over) were made by 385 Yukoners (2.4%) in 2016.




- Of the 16,010 Yukoners who commuted to work:
  - 2.5% left for work between 5 a.m. and 5:59 a.m.;
  - 10.0% between 6 a.m. and 6:59 a.m.;
  - 34.7% between 7 a.m. and 7:59 a.m.;
  - 32.0% between 8 a.m. and 8:59 a.m.; and
  - 20.8% left for work after 9 a.m.
- Of the 1.4 million Canadians who commuted to work:
  - 6.2% left for work between 5 a.m. and 5:59 a.m.;
  - 17.1% between 6 a.m. and 6:59 a.m.;
  - 28.6% between 7 a.m. and 7:59 a.m.;
  - 21.6% between 8 a.m. and 8:59 a.m.; and
  - 26.4% left for work after 9 a.m.

**Mobility in Yukon from 2011 to 2016**

Did not move, 18,040
Moved, 14,950
Moved from another community within Yukon, 1,235
Moved within same Yukon community, 8,245
Moved from another province, 4,280
Moved from another country, 1,190

- According to the 2016 Census, 14,950 Yukoners lived at a different address in 2016 than they did five years earlier, in 2011. This represents 45.3% of the total Yukon population aged 5 years and over.
- Of the Yukon residents who did move between 2011 and 2016, the majority (55.2%) moved within the same community; 28.6% moved from another Canadian province or territory; 8.3% moved between Yukon communities; and 8.0% moved to Yukon from another country.
- The most mobile age groups in Yukon were those aged 25 to 29 years and 30 to 34 years, with 77.8% and 74.0%, respectively, of the people in these age groups moving at some point between 2011 and 2016.
- By contrast the age groups with the least movement were 65 to 69 and 85 years and over, with only 19.4% and 17.4%, respectively, moving in the previous five years.
- Between 2011 and 2016, Yukon received 4,280 interprovincial migrants, the majority of them originated from British Columbia (33.4%), Ontario (21.0%) and Alberta (17.1%). During the same five-year period, a total of 3,875 Yukoners moved to other provinces or territories.
- Overall, between 2011 and 2016, Yukon experienced a net gain of 405 people through interprovincial migration.
  - Of the interprovincial migrants, net gains were from:
    - Ontario (+255);
    - Northwest Territories (+165);
    - Manitoba (+160);
    - Nova Scotia (+90);
    - Nunavut (+50);
    - Newfoundland (+10); and
    - Quebec(+5).
  - Conversely, net losses were to:
    - British Columbia (-195);
    - Saskatchewan (-120);
    - Alberta (-25); and
    - New Brunswick (-5).
  - There was no gain or loss from Prince Edward Island.

**Origin and Destination of Interprovincial Migrants , Yukon, 5 years and 1 year**

| | Movers to Yukon | | Movers from Yukon | | Net Change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2011 to 2016 | 2015 to 2016 | 2011 to 2016 | 2015 to 2016 | 2011 to 2016 | 2015 to 2016 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 55 | 30 | 45 | 10 | 10 | 20 |
| Prince Edward Island | 20 | 15 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| Nova Scotia | 195 | 50 | 105 | 70 | 90 | -20 |
| New Brunswick | 85 | 15 | 90 | 20 | -5 | -5 |
| Quebec | 170 | 45 | 165 | 60 | 5 | -15 |
| Ontario | 900 | 290 | 645 | 290 | 255 | 0 |
| Manitoba | 240 | 55 | 80 | 30 | 160 | 25 |
| Saskatchewan | 105 | 50 | 225 | 90 | -120 | -40 |
| Alberta | 730 | 255 | 755 | 155 | -25 | 100 |
| British Columbia | 1,430 | 435 | 1,625 | 570 | -195 | -135 |
| Northwest Territories | 275 | 90 | 110 | 40 | 165 | 50 |
| Nunavut | 80 | 60 | 30 | 10 | 50 | 50 |
| **Yukon** | **4,280** | **1,400** | **3,875** | **1,350** | **405** | **50** |

- Overall, between 2015 and 2016, Yukon experienced a net gain of 50 people through interprovincial migration.
  - Of the interprovincial migrants, net gains were from:
    - Alberta (+100);
    - Northwest Territories (+50);
    - Nunavut (+50);
    - Manitoba (+25);
    - Newfoundland (+20); and
    - Prince Edward Island (+15).
  - Conversely, net losses were to:
    - British Columbia (-135);
    - Saskatchewan (-40);
    - Nova Scotia (-20);
    - Quebec(-15) and
    - New Brunswick (-5).
  - There was no gain or loss from Ontario.

# Census Information

## About the 2016 Census

Every five years, Statistics Canada conducts a census of every person in Canada. The information collected is the primary source of comparable, reliable, demographic data in Canada; it is used by governments, businesses, associations, and many others in decision-making processes that affect everyone.

All figures presented in this publication were subjected to a confidentiality procedure known as random rounding. This procedure provides strong protection against disclosure without adding significant error to the census data. Under this method, all figures, including totals, are randomly rounded either up or down to a multiple of 5. Totals and individual values are randomly rounded independently, meaning that some differences between the displayed total and the sum of the rounded data may exist in various tabulations, and minor differences can occasionally be expected between tabulations. Similarly, percentages, which are calculated based on rounded figures, may not add to 100%. Users should be aware of possible data distortions when aggregating rounded data.

Users are cautioned to consult the reference materials provided by Statistics Canada to ensure appropriate use and analyses of Census data. For more information see the 2016 Census Dictionary: http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/dict/index-eng.cfm

## Concepts and Definitions

**Employment rate:** refers to the number of persons employed in the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2016, expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 15 years and over.

**Industry:** refers to a generally homogeneous group of economic producing units, primarily engaged in a specific set of activities. An activity is a particular method of combining goods and services inputs, labour and capital to produce one or more goods and/or services (products)

**Labour force:** refers to persons who, during the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2016, were either employed or unemployed.

**Occupation:** refers to the kind of work performed in a job, a job being all the tasks carried out by a particular worker to complete his or her duties. An occupation is a set of jobs that are sufficiently similar in work performed. Kind of work is described in terms of tasks, duties and responsibilities, often including factors such as materials processed or used, the industrial processes used, the equipment used, and the products or services provided. Occupations are generally homogeneous with respect to skill type and skill level.

**Participation rate:** refers to the labour force in the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2016, expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over.

Yukon
Finance
**Bureau of Statistics**

*Additional information*
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